

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

From a letter in the New York Courier, dated at Montevideo on the 23d July, we learn that Gen. URQUIZA has raised the siege of Buenos Ayres and retired to his own Province of Entre Rios. He decamped suddenly in the night of the 13th July, having on that day addressed the following communication to the Government of Buenos Ayres:

SAN JOSE DE FLORES, July 18, 1853.  
I have the honor of addressing the Ministers who at present conduct the Government of Buenos Ayres, to acquaint them that the question which divided this Province from the rest of the Confederation having been decided by the last sessions of the Constitutional Congress, I have resolved to retire from its territory with the national contingents.

Upon this basis it would be convenient to all, and highly honorable to the Argentine name, that the Government of Buenos Ayres should consent and acknowledge to be at peace with the rest of the Confederation, and it would be highly grateful to me to receive a communication to that effect.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

What the decision of the Constitutional Congress referred to by Gen. URQUIZA was, does not appear, though in the sessions of the House of Representatives of the 14th a sealed communication was received from the Commissioners of the Congress at Santa Fe, and a committee was appointed to report thereon. The following is the reply sent by the Government to Gen. URQUIZA's note:

BUENOS AYRES, July 18, 1853.  
The Delegate Government has just received the note of your Excellency of this date, and, not being informed regarding the resolution to which your excellency refers, has determined to reply to your excellency, that it will communicate your excellency's note to the honorable House of Representatives of the Province, flattering itself meanwhile in being able to assure your excellency that the honorable House, participating in the same sentiments as the Government, will accept and acknowledge the peace with all our sister provinces which your excellency offers it. God preserve your excellency many years.

On the 14th the Government issued the following proclamation under the title of "General Amnesty":

The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres to the citizens and inhabitants of the country districts.

Compendium. After the glorious triumph which the cause of the laws has obtained, and lamenting the blood of brothers that has drenched our land, the Government only wishes peace amongst all and the oblivion of all that has occurred.

As generous as it has been strong in the defence of the laws, with whose guardianship it is entrusted, it now offers you a complete oblivion of all that has occurred from the 1st of December to this date; and only desires, in order that the country may recover from the misfortunes which it has suffered, that you may apply yourselves to your industrial pursuits under the shield of the laws and the decided protection which the Government of the Province offers to persons and property.

LORENZO TORRES,  
FRANCISCO DE LAS CARRERAS,  
JOSE MARIA PAZ.

BUENOS AYRES, July 14, 1853.

It is represented that Gen. URQUIZA was hard pressed at the time he withdrew from the city, being desired by his fleet and menaced by Gen. FLORES, who was advancing to attack his rear. Leaving his entrenchments in the night, his escape was aided by the United States steamer *Water-Wich*, under the command of Lieut. THOMAS J. PAGE. The *Entre-Rios* troops were embarked on board a British steam-frigate, with a sailing ship as tender. The National Contingents were left to shift for themselves as they could. All the public officers under URQUIZA were left behind hastened to submit to the Buenos Ayres Government, to which they turned over all his ammunition, &c.

The news of URQUIZA's flight, which the *British Packet* avers was secured by the intervention of the Ministers of the United States, France, and England, was received with the most extravagant delight in the city. Salutes were fired from the fortifications and men-of-war, bells were rung, the people turned out en masse and repaired to the Government House, with music, to congratulate the Ministry. The Government decreed that the 15th and 16th should be kept as fast days, and that on the latter day at noon a solemn Te Deum should be chanted "in thanks to the Omnipotent Being by whose performance all corporations, civil and military, are assisted."

On the 22d July the Chamber of Representatives elected Senor OLIVARDO as Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The Government had previously been in the hands of Ministers.

E. A. HOPKINS, Esq., U. S. Consul to Paraguay, arrived at Montevideo on the 25th from Rio Janeiro.

## FURTHER FROM CHINA.

CANTON, July 5, 1853.—From Shanghai we have had no news of any importance since the departure of the last mail. Amoy is still in a most disturbed state, and the city still in possession of the rebels; and letters from there tell us that the authorities were on the point of making an attempt to re-establish themselves. We have, however, received news through the Chinese that the insurgents at the North, who were supposed to be butly engaged in entrenching themselves at Nanking, Chin-Keang-foo, Kwa-Chow, and Yang-Chow, have suddenly made their appearance, at least a detachment from the main body of some 15,000 men, and on the 21st May captured the large city of Nan Chang, the capital of the Province of Keang Se. This city is near the celebrated Po-Tang-Lake, a good distance to the southward of Nanking, and about half-way between that city and Canton. These various successes, which have been altogether uninterrupted, very clearly show that the energy and vigor of the Tartar Government no longer exist, and it seems that any city, no matter how well fortified and garrisoned, falls an easy prey to the insurgents; and a more convincing proof cannot be advanced either of the total apathy of the people at large, or of their entire sympathies being in favor of a new order of things. Nan Chang is situated directly on the line of travel and transport between Canton and the province of Gau-Hery, the principal green tea-growing province. In Canton every thing remains perfectly quiet and tranquil, and were it not for the discovery of an unusual quantity of arms and ammunition scattered about in various parts of the city, and which have been seized by the Mandarins, there would be no indications that troubles were brewing here. Now the Chinese speak of the eighth moon (September) as the time for an outbreak here; but no one is certain that it may not take place at any moment. At all events, when it comes it will be of short duration. The Triad Society will soon be in possession of the city, and within forty-eight hours afterwards every thing will be going on as if nothing had happened.—*Letter to Journal of Commerce.*

The Northwestern Fruit-growers are to hold a Convention, to continue four days, in Chicago, commencing on the 6th of October. Besides hundreds in the West, many of the most eminent pomologists and successful fruit-growers of the East have signified their intention of being present with choice collections of fruits. It is proposed to take up the perishable fruits first, and go through the whole catalogue before returning to the old subjects of discussion. It is also proposed to fix upon a tariff of prices for nursery trees, based on age and variety rather than size, and to attempt to settle the standard shape and height for prairie cultivation, and other matters of interest to fruit-growers.

We are informed that at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held last week in Philadelphia, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars was appropriated in aid of the New Orleans sufferers. This is as it should be, and only what we are taught to expect from a brotherhood whose acts of friendship are only terminated when there are no longer objects for their charitable ministrations.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CAPT. TAYNALL.—The telegraph announced a week or two ago that this gallant officer had died at Pensacola of yellow fever. We are glad to find, however, by later information, that he was alive and recovering.

## VERMONT ELECTION.

We have returns from a large proportion of the towns in this State, by which it appears that there has been no choice of Governor by the people, a similar result to that of last year. The vote is comparatively a light one, and the Whigs are, of course, the principal losers. The anti-slavery law of the State has entered largely into the contest, and in some instances has overridden party lines. The Members of the Legislature elected in 1844 towns are politically divided as follows: 76 Whigs, 56 Democrats, and 32 Free-soilers. The same towns last year chose 76 Whigs, 40 Democrats, and 35 Free-soilers. There is, therefore, a net Whig loss, so far, of 13. The political character of the Legislature is a matter of interest, as a United States Senator is to be elected. We add a letter from an esteemed correspondent:

CHURCH, (Vt.) September 9, 1853.

At last has "paled its rays," of which you will have been apprised before you receive this, but the cause may not be well understood as the fact. You are aware that our Legislature last year enacted what is called the "Maine law." All parties participated in it, and in about equal proportions; so that in fact no one party more than the other was justly chargeable with the odium of it. The law was approved by the popular vote, a portion of all parties voting for the law. The law having been ratified by the people, the Whig party, true to its principles and instincts, were disposed to respect it as a law, until it should be repealed or amended; but the leaders of the Democratic party set up the cry of repeal and hostility to the law in every form. In the election just passed the friends of the law in the Democratic party were just quiet by an assurance that the law would not be repealed, and in that way every Democratic vote was saved for its party; to which has been added the disaffected Whigs, who have been made to believe that a Democratic Legislature would repeal the law, and that a Whig Legislature would retain it. The Whigs, on the other hand, raised no cry of friendship or hostility to the law, regarding the subject as not an element in their political organization, but nominated their candidates without pledges either way, and regardless of their opinions on the subject. The consequence has been, what many had all the time feared, that in consequence of that law the Whigs have lost the State. There is no election of Governor, but the Democrats and Abolitionists will have a majority in the Legislature, and will bargain for the office as they did a few years ago in Massachusetts. In fact, the Democratic and Abolitionist parties in this State are for general purposes but one party. They can unite at any time when a union will effect their object. Aside from this element of discord, the Whig party in this State were never better united or more devoted to their principles, and since the granting of the party there has not been a year when the Whig ticket was so sure of an easy triumph. The smoke has not sufficiently cleared away to survey the ground, nor to learn the exact state of the dead and buried; but as the Whig party in this State has ever been based upon principle, and not held together by a legislative matter of temporary expediency, to effect any factious purpose, there can be little doubt of the future, when the excitement has passed away, and reason shall have time to resume its sway.

Yours, &c.

H.

FROM THE UNION.

A MODEL CABINET SPEECH.—There are reminiscences which one may profitably burnish up—honest, playful, misanthropic, or of wit or wisdom, which should not be suffered to pass away in three hearty cheers, or even in an ephemeral notice. Of these is the speech of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, when on a visit with President FILLMORE to New York.

"You expect me to speak. I came here for no such purpose. I am not accustomed to make speeches. [Laughter.] I thank you with all my heart, and it would take till eleven o'clock to detail the experiences afforded by the last few hours. The hours here are like years elsewhere, and forty of these hours is a good long life-time. I have occupied every hour of my military position, but to make a speech is neither of my military nor military; [laughter] and cannot be undertaken unless two and a half hours are granted me, [cries, "we give them," and that is small measure. [Laughter.] I have no disposition (continued Mr. Crittenden, pointing to the rich dessert on the table and laying his finger on some choice wine) to accede. [Cheers and laughter.] Though the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy decide, I'll stand by the Union. [Cheers and laughter.] I'll give this toast—"The Union."

THE LATE JOHN TALLAFERRO.

We announced lately, in a brief paragraph from a Richmond paper, the decease of a venerable gentleman of Virginia, whose public services and personal virtues deserved to be commemorated by a more formal and fitting notice. We allude to the late JOHN TALLAFERRO, of Hagley, in King George county, who died last month at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Our own knowledge of him, being confined to his official residences in this city, does not sufficiently detail to enable us to relate to his career and services in his own State; and we hope that some more competent pen will perform the task of doing justice to his well-estimated character. We only know that he represented his native district—the district in which Washington was born—in the Congress of the United States, during various terms, through a period of forty-two years, with a fidelity unsurpassed, and a weight of character, the result of good sense, benevolence, and gentlemanly urbanity, of which the history of Congress presents not many equal examples. These qualities, indeed, as their value in imparting to a legislative body propriety, good order, dignity, and respectability cannot be over-estimated, we attach the more importance to from their lamentable rarity; and these shone forth in Mr. TALLAFERRO without ostentation, but to the advantage of the important body of which he was so long a member, and to his own honor and estimation.

The total number of deaths at New Orleans since the 1st of July is nearly nine thousand, of which seven thousand three hundred and thirty were of yellow fever. Friday, the 21st instant, was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. The Picayune of the following day says:

"In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor CROSSMAN, calling upon our fellow-citizens to close their stores, &c. for the day, we are glad to state that the request was most fully complied with. From one end of our vast city to the other almost every house and place of business was closed, and New Orleans presented a general scene of idle dullness, gloom, and mourning. Prominent resorts, usually kept open even on Sundays, were promptly shut up. The different places of worship were opened, religious ceremonies were performed, and the strictest decorum seemed to mark the demeanour of our citizens. It will be long before we forget the Friday Sabbath of the 21st of September, 1853."

YELLOW FEVER AT NATCHES.—The New Orleans Delta has a letter from Natches, written on the evening of the 20th of August, from which we make the following extracts:

We arrived at Natches this morning, and left again at five o'clock this evening. The city of Natches is deserted; there are not four hundred people in the town, including men, women, children, and negroes; the stores are all closed, and every one who could get away has gone to Washington, about six miles back of the town. An extra police force of forty-seven men has been appointed to the charge of the property in the city, to prevent a renewal of the robberies and scenes of 1837. There is no mayor in town, and only two of the aldermen to be found. A person can walk the main street of the city in the middle of the day and not meet two human beings. Such a spectacle was never before known. What few there are left in the city are suffering very severely, and the fever is very fatal. There were thirteen deaths during the last night."

THE EPIDEMIC AT MOBILE.—On the 24th instant there were thirty-seven yellow fever deaths at Mobile, and on the 24th instant there were twenty-five more. Tuesday last was observed by the citizens as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in obedience to a proclamation of the Mayor.

RELIEF FOR MOBILE.—Meetings have been held at Boston and New York to take measures to render prompt aid to the Mobile sufferers from sickness by yellow fever. In the two cities subscriptions were immediately made to the amount of about \$4,000.

CAPT. SLAUGHTER.—We regret to learn that Capt. A. G. SLAUGHTER, a highly esteemed commander in the navy, was attacked by a sudden and very critical illness a few days ago at Warrenton, Virginia, where with his family he was residing temporarily.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK.

This Convention assembled at Syracuse on Tuesday. The preliminaries were discussed on Monday evening. The Hards fixing on LEA P. BARNES, of the Senate, from Chenango, for chairman, and the Softs on JOHN B. SKINNER, of Wyoming. The Hards and Softs both claimed a majority of uncontested delegates. The Convention was to have been held at the City Hall, but, owing to the key being in possession of Surveyor Cochrane, the delegates adjourned to Brintriall's Hall.

On the opening of the Convention, Mr. Cochrane said they were here to organize the Democracy. They stood on the Baltimore Platform, sustained the Fugitive Slave Law and the National and State Administrations. He appealed to gentlemen not members to retire.

The Convention was finally called to order by MINOR C. STORRY, Chairman of the General Committee, (Hard) and, after a wrangle on the subject of chairman, both parties claiming a majority, recess and adjournment to the City Hall was proposed. Gen. Clark (Hard) opposed the motion, and declared that the Hards had a majority of the uncontested seats. Hereupon the Barnburners declared the Convention adjourned to 4 P. M., at the City Hall, by a large majority.

The Hards then assembled at the Globe Hotel and organized. A committee from the regular Convention at this juncture notified the Hards that they were wanted by their soft brethren. The Chairman of the Hards, Mr. BARNES, declined for his party, saying he and his friends did not consider their lives safe in a place ruled and overawed by imported bullies. The Hards therefore proceeded to business on their own hook, sixty-one delegates being present. During the organization General Clark made a speech defining the position of the Hards. He said the National Democracy had supported the Union, and never been defeated. Never did we such a dis-servicing Administration as now. Better let all go than have this state of things. Once, if one party was in the majority, they nominated a ticket, and all supported it. He believed the President to be as pure and honest a man as ever lived; but his Cabinet was not a unit; it was a tangle. Let them now follow their principles, and they would surely go to victory.

Gen. WARD, from the committee on permanent officers, reported the following, who were elected: Minor C. Storey, President; John Dimon, Nathan Barritt, Robert McClellan, D. V. Campbell, John Higgin, James Grant, Thomas J. Reynolds, and R. S. Shattuck, Vice Presidents; J. deacon J. Tucker, J. H. Hutchins, P. M. Bromley, A. Veran, and J. S. Matthews, Secretaries.

A committee of eight was then moved and carried to prepare resolutions, and an address.

Gen. WARD, of Orleans, said he wanted to nominate a ticket of moral men, and "whip their fellows out." They would not be represented by rowdies led by John Van Buren and Sanford E. Church.

After the appointment of a nominating committee, the Hards adjourned until 5 P. M.

The re-assembled committee on nominations reported the following ticket, which was accepted:

GEORGE W. CLINTON, Secretary of State.  
JAMES T. BRADY, Attorney General.  
JNO. B. FAY, of Monroe, State Engineer.  
W. C. WATSON, of Essex, Treasurer.  
J. C. COOLEY, of Oswego, Comptroller.

J. C. MATHER, Canal Commissioner.  
M. W. BERRY, of Onondaga, State Prison Inspector.  
C. H. ROGUE, Judge of Court of Appeals.  
H. M. DENNIS, (short term).  
E. S. BOURNE, of Oswego, Clerk Court of Appeals.

A State committee of twenty-four—three from each judicial district—was reported and elected.

After the passage of the usual complimentary resolutions the Convention adjourned.

The Hunkers had several short speeches in their Convention at night, of which we derive the following report from the New York papers:

Mr. WALSH, of New York, remarked that the Democratic party had kept itself in power for years by repudiating all sectional animosities, all sorts of all sorts, always acting upon a national platform, and now it could not act as a national party any longer with the sectional and anti-national men who professed to be of the Democratic party. Mr. Walsh spoke kindly of Mr. Pierce, but denounced the composition of his Cabinet without stint or mercy. He said this was his happiest day of his life in being rid of a set of traitors, whose intrigues, and corruption had for years been a disgrace to the Democracy. Mr. CURTIS, of Erie, did not believe that Mr. Pierce had lost his Democracy, or intended to turn traitor to his inaugural professions, and as yet he clung to him, hoping he would return to the Democratic fold; but of his fidelity he spoke with severity, as not deserving the confidence of the Democracy at large. His speech was much applauded.

LIEUT. GEO. WILLARD, of Indiana, made the crack speech of the evening. He went to Baltimore, he said, not for compromise, but to see the President in person, and in adopting the principles that settled the slavery excitement he did not compromise to take to his bosom the men that kept up that excitement. Indiana, he said, were accustomed to speak plainly, and he should say plainly that he thought Frank Pierce was guilty of great crimes in doing his patronage to the men that he had given it to, and of lasting injury also to the country and to the constitution. He did not believe that Frank Pierce meant to betray the principles of his inaugural, but had been led into a practical betrayal of them by the advice of the men who surrounded him and who misled him. He hoped he would excuse these men, and he believed he would.

The speaker went on to say that this ticket—meaning the Hunker ticket—would have the sympathies, the heart of the nation with it, and every good Democrat every where would pray for its success. Any misfortune that befell it would be a common misfortune for the whole Democratic party every where. The speaker also said he learned his political lesson in New York, but he left the State before the lesson was brought here that a white man was not quite so good as a negro. In this vein of irony and sarcasm he went on, and his speech, and it was very long, with the greatest enthusiasm, there being not an echo, and of "Willard" "Willard," long after he had sat down.

The Softs reorganized at Brintriall's, and after conferring with the Hards, who refused to join them, proceeded to call the delegates. In addition to their own forces, the delegates from Montgomery, Orange, and Oswego (Hards) responded to the call. The whole muster was eighty-seven delegates, being six more than the total number of Hards. Mr. Skinner was appointed chairman. After some discussion the appointment of committees was laid over, and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday night the Soft Shell leaders had considerable caucusing at the Syracuse House, in Gov. Seymour's room. They agreed to endorse the Baltimore platform in all its details, including the compromise, especially the fugitive slave law, and the slavery portion of Mr. Pierce's inaugural Address.

On Wednesday they re-assembled and made the following nominations for State officers:

ISAAC A. VERPLANCK, Secretary of State.  
ROBERT KELLY, Comptroller.  
MARTIN GROVER, Attorney General.  
FRANCIS STORRY, State Treasurer.  
ANDREW J. TRACY, Canal Commissioner.  
W. C. DEXTER, State Prison Inspector.  
WILLIAM H. BRISTOW, State Engineer.  
JUDGES of Appeal Court.—C. H. ROGUE for the long term, and HIRAM DENNIS for the short term.  
ALBERT EDGEMONT, Clerk of Appeals.

Our despatch states that the vote for Mr. Rogues as Judge was unanimous, and for Dennis nearly unanimous. Hon. S. R. RAY, Comptroller, the vote was Kelly 183, Cooley 2. For Secretary, Verplanck 75. H. B. Stanton withdrew his name for Attorney General, and Martin Grover was nominated unanimously. John B. Miller was nominated for Treasurer, but withdrew his name when Segar was chosen unanimously. On the first ballot for Canal Commissioner Van Buren received 29 votes, and J. C. Mather 5. On the third ballot Vans 51, Mather 4; and the former was declared elected.

After the nominations were completed the Adamantine or Hard-Shell resolutions were passed, speeches in their favor being made by Messrs. Grover, Van Buren, Preston King, Cochrane, and Champlin. The Convention then adjourned in great gloom, after a vote of thanks to the officers.

THE RICHEST MINER.—The manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commerce, and yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would be here, if we would only trust the soil with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land, or he goes to buy more manure, or he puts out his money in a joint-stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine. Rejoice upon it, our richest mine is the barn yard, and whatever temptation stock or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is live stock and plough shares.

## FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

A temporary absence has suspended my correspondence for a longer interval than usual.

Before this reaches you you will be aware of the result of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, or rather Conventions, for it resulted in a complete division, each faction taking separate action and nominating separate tickets. That you may know what the two factions think and say of each other I give you the following extract from the Syracuse correspondence of the New York Evening Post, the Barnburner organ in this city:

"The Democratic party of the State is once more under the rule of a divided organization. The steamboat and jobbing section have long found their association with the radical portion of the party irksome, and have sought various pretexts, from time to time, to break with them. They have finally determined to break without any pretext. They went off this afternoon and hid themselves in the impeached Canal Commissioner Mather's room, at the Globe Hotel—they could not have selected a fitter place—where, under lock and key, they are reported to have organized themselves under the presidency of Minor C. Stry, one of the tools and defendants of George Law, and where they intend to utter a ticket which, like the credentials of most of their delegates, will be a forgery upon the Democratic party.

"As the history of their begin is likely to be the subject of some controversy I have made careful memoranda of the facts, all of which I witnessed, and which I intend to send you when I get time to write them out.

"Their separation is not to be regretted. They are, as a body, not a corrupt set of rogues; but some of them have been cheating our State prisons out of their dues for so many years; so many of them never appear in politics except to make mischief, that there was no possibility of giving the party influence or strength while their conduct was so open and notorious. They were in the majority, they nominated a ticket, and all supported it. He believed the President to be as pure and honest a man as ever lived; but his Cabinet was not a unit; it was a tangle. Let them now follow their principles, and they would surely go to victory.

"If that shall be the result of this Convention, it is of comparatively trifling importance whether the State elect Democratic or Whig officers this fall. If we purify the party we lay the foundation of a much more substantial and permanent success than we could hope for from any convention whose deliberations should prove satisfactory to neither the Hunker nor the Soft Shell party. The Hunkers have been so suspiciously sloughed off from our organization."

If the Whigs have common sense they will take advantage of this bitter and irreconcilable quarrel, dismiss their own bickering, and unite in solid phalanx, by doing which they would secure the whole State in the most triumphant manner. But there is a faction here which is determined to rule or ruin, and as they cannot do the former they will the latter, and all the great advantages which the Whig party might now realize by concord and unity of action will probably be lost.

I observe that you have had at Washington a kind of public dinner given by some Tennesseans and other strangers to Gen. FILLMORE and the Hon. MR. STANTON, of Tennessee, which appears, judging from the published speeches, to have been an out-and-out "Young American" affair, with all the usual school-boy bragadoos on such occasions, in which England, Spain, and the "rest of mankind" are threatened with extermination. Some officials I note were present, but few, I believe, of any weight or consequence, except Attorney General CUSHING, who, I would fain hope, was not aware of the nature of the views which were to be promulgated by the hosts and guests. Mr. CUSHING, it appears, made a speech, but, as it is not reported, I presume he did not launch out in the bombastic strain, or it would not have been withheld from the public. I think it is an unfortunate custom for members of the Cabinet to attend on such occasions, where they are so likely to be committed themselves, or to compromise to a greater or less extent the Administration, by appearing to sanction sentiments opposed to national faith and the observance of our treaty stipulations. I acknowledge that Whig Cabinet Ministers have on more than one occasion followed the example, but I do not think it wise to do so in the future. A speech of deep regret that one of those should have made a speech at the Kosuth dinner in your city; and I have good reason for saying that he himself regretted it within twenty-four hours afterwards. After the precedents of Mr. Kosuth and the crusade he was preaching against the long-settled policy of the United States, I think no Cabinet Minister should even have been present at that dinner, and certainly not to have made the speech. Not only that, but on all similar occasions, a member of the Cabinet in his speeches cannot be too guarded or too careful in what he says, and particularly as regards foreign nations and our foreign relations. No people in the world would dare up or exhibit greater indignation than we should at any offensive allusion to us in a dinner or other public speech of a member of any foreign Cabinet; but we are unwilling to regulate our own conduct in that respect by what we expect from other nations or their official representatives.

We are looking for the declaration which it is said our Government are about putting forth in the Kosuth affair in reply to the published statement on the same subject from Austria. I take it for granted that the Administration will first ascertain the genuineness of that publication, and that Austria has really made it; for it would be placed in a most ridiculous light before the world were a grave official State paper to be published in reply to a document which might prove to be fictitious, and the mere invention of some penny-a-liner. At any rate it is most sincerely to be hoped that the American Government do not intend to assert the principle that men situated as Kosuth was, under a mere declaration that at the end of five years he intended to become a citizen of the United States, is entitled to the protection of this country even to the extremity of war, the same as a real bona fide actual citizen, for the protection of which latter I would go as far as he who goes furthest. With a Power like Austria, to whom we are inaccessible as she is inaccessible to us, no immediate serious results are likely to follow. But does any body suppose that Great Britain or France will acknowledge or submit to the practical enforcement of such a principle, or that the American people would ever sanction a war with either of those Powers in a case precisely like that of Kosuth? Certainly not. Nor would the most bellicose Administration that could possibly come into power venture upon a war for such a principle, for they would be a doomed party the moment they attempted it. I cannot, therefore, believe that any declaration is about being issued that will thus commit the nation; and I have great confidence in the discretion and conservatism of Mr. Secretary MARCY in preventing any such foolish pretension being put forward, even if any of his colleagues, which I sincerely hope is not the case, are in favor of it.

Captain INGRAHAM, being informed that Kosuth claimed protection as an American citizen, was perfectly right, and should be sustained in his proceedings to ascertain the fact, and, if it had been so, to have afforded that protection to the utmost of his ability; but his right to interfere ceased so soon as he ascertained that Kosuth was not a citizen of the United States.

"A good time is coming" for our farmers, by what I consider a certain and large demand for our breadstuffs in Europe. The official declaration of the French Government that the harvest has resulted at a fair average and the grain is of excellent quality has had rather a tendency to check the advance of prices; but I do not give any weight to that declaration, nor believe the fact. The greatest importance is very justly attached in France to the price of food, for nothing is such a disturbing political element as high prices, and hence every means will be adopted by the Government to keep down means and to depress prices. Actions also speak louder than words; and it is notorious that the French Government have made immense purchases of foreign grain with a view to supply the deficiency of the crop and check the rise in prices. I consider it the most conclusive evidence of their alarm, as well as of their conviction of a short supply, that, instead, as usual, of leaving to individual enterprise the im-

portation of the needed quantity, the Government itself comes forward, on its own account, with its own funds, and employs its own agents for the purpose of buying up immense quantities of wheat in foreign countries. There seems a recent letter from France which states that one house had bought wheat for account of the Government to the extent of 1,500,000 bushels.

You will perceive, also, that the fears on this point are not confined to France, but that a decree of the King of Belgium has just been issued admitting breadstuffs of every description free of duty, and the King of Sardinia has done the same thing. I do not believe we shall have the same demand as in 1847, but I have no doubt it will be sufficiently large to advance prices very considerably above present rates, and were I a speculator I should be tempted to go heavily into purchases of wheat at present rates. A foreign demand of this nature will truly be a god-send to the United States under the present immense importations of foreign merchandise; for even with the great influx of California gold we could not stand the heavy accumulating balance against us much longer without perpetrating a fearful commercial crisis.

I visited yesterday one of the six new revenue cutters which have just been completed for the United States, and for once the Government have a set of these vessels which are suitable for the service, being all beautiful models, well built and equipped, and will no doubt be fast sailers. Some eight or ten years since the Treasury Department undertook the construction of four or five steam revenue cutters, which were completed at an enormous outlay, of as I am informed \$150,000 each, and were supposed to be such perfect abortions that they were speedily thrown aside as useless. Congress has since all these six new cutters made the very limited appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars; but the contract for them, which was made under the late Administration by Mr. CORWIS, was on such favorable terms that I am informed the whole six will be completed and fully equipped considerably within the sum appropriated, so that Uncle Sam for once will get his money's worth. The revenue officers speak in the highest terms of these vessels, as being perfectly satisfactory in every respect. I understand they were all built by one contractor in Massachusetts.

The Secretary of the Treasury has named them after his six colleagues of the Cabinet, without reserving one to bear his own name, which seems to be rather a hard case, and, if the appropriation will hold out, I think it would be fair that he should construct another to carry the name of the chief of the Treasury Department, which I believe has been the case with all or nearly all his predecessors, as I am informed among the old cutters there still exists a Crawford, a Taney, a McLean, a Bibb, a Duane, a Walker, and a Corwin.

In my next I will endeavor to give you some details as to the operations of the navy yard at this place. K.

## TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: The "Intelligencer" of yesterday contains an article, over the signature of "J. E. P. B.," concerning the affair connected with the American Consulate at Constantinople in the year 1851. It is another attempt to sustain the perpetrators of that outrage, and is simply a reproduction of the statements made some days since in an evening paper of this city. The allegations contained in these several articles are untrue, as was affirmed in my note published in the "Union" of the 11th ultimo, to which I invite the attention of your readers.

It was not my intention, Messrs. Editors, to give any further notice to these misrepresentations; but the publicity and importance imparted to them by their appearance in your paper, as well as a sense of justice to myself and others engaged in this affair, induce me to ask your publication of this note.

First, Messrs. Editors, the statement that I am an Austrian subject is false. I am such neither by birth, by descent, by adoption, by allegiance, nor by political sympathies. Abundant proof of this fact is on file in the Department of State, and at a proper time will be furnished to the public. I claim, Messrs. Editors, to be an American citizen; and, as an officer of the Government to whom I owe my position, I am bound to maintain the honor of the American flag, and to endeavor to resist the aggression of the House of Hapsburg, by doing all in my power to aid, succor, and maintain the unfortunate refugees from its injustice. The official correspondence between myself and the agents of Austria at Constantinople was mostly published in the "Southern Press" of the 23d of January, 1853, a copy of which I send you. By it you will perceive that application was made by Mr. Dragoman Brown to them for aid in taking further possession of the American Consulate. You will also perceive that the Austrian Government never intended to claim any authority over me, or an Austrian subject, and that I most unequivocally denied their right, as Austrians, to have any participation in the matter. I have in my possession undeniable and undeniable evidence (which is also on file in the Department of State) that the violation of the Austrian Consulate was effected during my temporary absence by Homes and the Austrians, at the request of Mr. Dragoman Brown, and the door and windows sealed up (after taking whatever it pleased them to take) with the double-headed eagle of Austria.

Again, Messrs. Editors, the statement that I was removed from the office of Vice Consul by the Austrian power, that appointed me, is another untruth. The facts are as follows, to wit: I was appointed Vice Consul in May, 1849, by George A. Porter, then Consul. In July, 1850, I was recognized and addressed by the Department of State as Acting Consul, and was commissioned as full Consul on February 18th, 1851, when the name power of 1852, no other person was recognized by the Department of State in the position of Acting Consul, and no other person received the pay. The drafts of Mr. Homes were protested, and his pretensions to the position which he had usurped totally disavowed. I was, therefore, never removed from the office of Vice Consul by the Austrian power, by any person or power whatever, but was promoted by degrees to the full Consular position, and performed the duties until I was forcibly ejected under the threat of the Austrians and by their troops.